THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 145.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 16. 1829. [VOL. III.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY. MAY 16.

Military preparations are still going on in this city with increased activity. Troops have embarked and we believe artillery, to form (it is said) an expedition against Santa Fé. The Montoneros hover in the neighbourhood of the city, and daily skirmishes take place. It is rumoured that another action between the armies of General Lavalle and Governor Lopez may be soon expected, the head quarters of the latter were at Lujan.

In the midst of all these warlike scenes there are some who hold out the idea that an accommodation may soon take place and we extract the following from the *Gaceta Mercantil*, of yesterday:

"The government Minister, Señor Carril, and General Pueyrredon, left this city yesterday for head quarters in a carriage, accompanied by a numerous escort. Their going has given rise to a thousand conjectures; but we know nothing positive as to the object of this journey."

From the same paper we likewise learn that Señor J. M. Giadas, and the other persons of the hussars of the Republican Guard, who were taken by the Montoneros on the 6th inst. returned to Buenos Ayres on the afternoon of Wednesday.

Rosas was encamped near the Arroyo de las Palmas with some Gauchos, but they were badly armed. The two brothers of Rosas, (Prudencio, and Gervacio,) have the titles of Colonels, and Juan Manuel, General in Chief, and amongst them was Juan Manuel Canaveri, acting as Amanuensis. The reserve of Lopez consisted of 1,122 men, (only) and since the 26th, his army had suffered considerable desertion.

They receive the newspapers of this city early every day. Rosas has issued a proclamation exhorting his followers to have constancy, patience and perseverance.

Señor Giadas and his companions left Rosas on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, aud were conducted by one of his adjutants to San José de Florcs. It appears that he asks in excchange for them Lieut. Susbiela, and Captain Castillo.

The rumour which has been for some time circulated that Cordova was occupied by a division of troops under the command of General Paz, is by the arrival of several passengers from that city fully confirmed. It seems that they entered it without opposition on the 11th of Aprill, and were well received by the inhabitants. Bustos, the late Governor of Cordova, had retired outside the city with a force of 800 to 1000 men; and had entered in to correspondence with General Paz, proposing amicable measures to resign his authority to others, &c. &c. But all this was said to be finesse on the part of Bustos, and on the 15th of April, General Paz, at the head of his army marched to seek him; this brought on a personal interview between the two chiefs. Bustos reiterated his wish for the tranquillity of the province. The insincerity of his professions, however, in a few days became apparent, and he is charged with various acts, such as tampering with the troops, &c. and on the 22d of April, an action took place between the division of General Paz, and that of Bustos, in which the latter was routed with considerable loss including his artillery and stores, and fled (so it is reported) with only a trifling escort towards the province of Rioja.

Some proclamations which General Paz issued at Cordova have been published, two of them are dated the 19th of April, and states that the anxiety to see the *Cordoveses* in full possession of their rights and liberties is the occasion of his coming to them, that he is a fellow countryman of theirs, being a native of Cordova, and that the troops composing the division under his command are mostly born in the same province and now return to their homes after having sustained the honor of the nation in foreign warfare, that he (General Paz,) has endured with them all the fatigues of war and comes back to his family bringing with him his countrymen, crowned with laurels that they may present to their relations and friends the trophies which they have gained from the Brazilian Emperor.

On the 23d of April, a *Bando* or Bulletin was issued giving a few details of the battle, and ordering that the city of Cordova should in consequeuce be illuminated for three successive nights. On the 22d previous to the action a proclamation was published by Gen. Paz criminating Bustos that accustomed to deceit he had for many years carried on his system of falsehood in Cordova, but that justice will triumph and the outrages of nine years revenged by the conqueror of Ituzaingo, that the sword is drawn to punish perfidy, immorality, and bad faith. The proclamation concludes as follows:

"Cordoveses! This is the day of chastisement! This day, the last of your slavery and the first of your liberty."

The following has been handed to us for publication:

In a moment of political convulsion it is not extraordinary that the most malignant undiscriminating charges, clothed in a perfectly ridiculous declamation, should be brought forward to excite a popular feeling against foreign nations and resident individuals; in a moment when to accuse is enough, without proving any allegations which incendiary writers may deem necessary to establish an ephemeral and illusory fame, I have observed, with a sensibility overcoming my longer forbearance, too many examples of the acrimony with which my fellow citizens have been generalized, in the feverish ebullitions of some of the writers of the day. As to what concerns any part of the official discussion of the national rights of my country, I repose entirely on the correspondence which has passed between me and the government; and I wait, strong in my own conscience, the publication of that correspondence, whenever it shall please the government to give it to the world. Nothing like "apathy" or indifference to those great evils which now agonize this country will there be found; but a steady adhesion to principles which the government, itself, has conceded. As to what relates to the insinuations thrown out by the Editors of the PAMPERO, in their No. 82, of a criminal agency on the part of any individuals of my nation in any measures hostile to either party, I demand that such indications should be limited to the real or supposed criminals, and that, if proved to be such, the individuals accused should be delivered over to their merited punishment. I do not pretend to justify or protect such violations of a strictly neutral duty; but I pretend, on all occasions, to vindicate the honour and general character of my nation against aspersions, unjust, malignant, and only calculated to excite or to inflame the most unworthy feelings against a few defenceless, industrious and meritorious individuals. I ask, therefore, no more of the public writers than that discrimination and love of truth which they owe to the world on all subjects and occasions.

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1829.

JOHN M. FORBES.

The U. S. ship Boston, fired a salute of 9 guns on Thursday *afternoon*, in compliment to Mr. Slacum, the Consul from the U. S. to this republic. Capt. Hoffman had a dinner party on board.

The French frigate Magicienne, sailed from Montevideo for this on the 13th inst.

On the 7th inst. the following decrees from the government were issued:

1. Stating the injustice that whilst the greater part of the citizens were in compliance with the law zealously performing their duty in the militia corps, others had evinced indifference at a time when all were interested in preserving the peace of the capital.

A committee consisting of militia officers is therefore ordered to be formed to observe that those who are liable to serve punctually attend to their duty.

2. In order to establish a constant communication betwean the capital and the division of the army in campaign under the command of H. E. the Provisional Governor, a daily post office courier is appointed to proceed from the capital to the army.

3. Col. Francisco Sayos having resigned his situation as chief of the police department, and in a letter to the government alleging that it was in consequence of ill health and the excessive fatigue which the duties of his office had imposed upon him. The govern-government had accepted his resignation and appointed Don Felipe Gabriel Piedracueva, to succeed him.

4. Don Augustin Herrera, has been appointed Secretary to the Chief of the Police with a salary of 1800 dollars per annum.

5. A committee to regulate the supply of provisions to the capital has been appointed. Its duties will be to inspect the cattle brought into the market, and arrange relative to the sale of the said cattle, the prices, &c.

The office of Judge of the Prize Court of the second instance, lately under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War, is transferred to that of the Minister Secretary of finance.

Col. Vilela has addressed a letter to the government, dated Puerto del Tigre, 7th inst. stating that on that day at 7 in the morning, Col. J. Sanchez of the colorados had attacked an enemy's force at San Fernando, dispersed them, killed three, made one prisoner who was wounded, and retaken a son of the *Justice of Peace of that town*, and an hussar of the republican guard who had been one of the prisoners taken near San Isidro on the 6th inst.

On the 8th inst. Don Domingo Oro, Secretary to Governor Lopez, had an interview with the Minister, and in the evening returned to his post. It is however said that the Secretary was not invested with any official character.

The barque, Heighington, from Liverpool, has brought London papers to 18th February.

The parliament met on the 5th February. The King did not open the session in person. The Lord Chancellor read the speech which commenced by stating that His Majesty continued to receive from all Princes and States the assurance of their unabated desire to *cultivate the most friendly relations* with His Majesty, and that under the mediation of His Majesty the preliminaries of a treaty of peace between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the republic of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata have been signed and ratified.

That His Majesty has concluded a convention with the King of Spain for the final settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects.

That His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended, but that *negotiations* with the head of the house of Braganza, have been entered into in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal.

The speech then proceeds to state that His Majesty has laboured unremittingly to concert with his allies the pacification of Greece, and deplores the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

That the revenue is in a state of improve*ment, and as it relates to Ireland the speech* continues as follows:

"The state of Ireland has been the object of His Majesty's continued solicitude. His Majesty laments that in that part of the United Kingdom, an association should still exist which is dangerous to the public peace and inconsistent with the spirit of the *constitution*, which keeps alive discord and ill will amongst His Majesty's subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland. His Ma*jesty confidently* relies on the wisdom and on the support of his parliament, and His Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable His Majesty to maintain his just authority.

His Majesty recommends that when this essential object shall have been accomplish you should take into your deliberate con*sideration the whole condition of* Ireland; and that you should review the laws which impose civil disabilities on His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, you will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in church and state, with the maintenance of the reformed religion, established by law and of the rights and privileges of the bishops and of the clergy of this realm, and of the churches committed to their charge. These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this protestant kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of His Majesty to preserve inviolate.

His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom with the temper and moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

The parliamentary opposers of emancipation appear to have been astounded at the "King's speech," and in the House of Lords, several decidedly expressed their aversion to the measure. Lord Eldon, adhering to his ancient predilections said, that it was his "unalterable conviction that if they once permitted Roman Catholics to sit in either House of Parliament or to fill the great executive offices of the State, from that moment the Sun of Great Britain was set. The union between church and state was as intimate and indissoluble as that between man and wife; but the churh was protestant, and to abandon the principle of protestantism was to give up the constitution itself. Such was his opinion, and though the country should send him to his grave covered with all the obloquy which could blast the reputation of a public man to that declaration he would adhere."

The Marqis of Downshire, Lansdowne, Anglesey, &c. spoke on the other side. The Duke of Wellington said that "no man who looked at the state of things for the last two years would say that they could proceed any longer upon the old system with regard to Ireland."

In the House of Commons, similar observations occurred between those who approve and oppose emancipation. Mr. Peel said, that "he retained the opinion which he had formerly expressed," but that the state of Ireland and the disunion which had prevailed between His Majesty's ministers rendered any thing preferable to the present system, and therefore from necessity he should support the measure.

The Solicitor General in presenting a petition from the Dean and the Chapter of Chester, against the Catholic claims said, that "as he considered opposition hopeless he would apply himself to frame adequate securities for the preservation of the Protestant establishment in Church and State."

Even Sir Thomas Lethbridge admitted that "the settlement of the Catholic question was more desirable than its everlasting agitation, and that he should endeavour to procure the best terms he could for the Protestants."

The ship Brazilian, from this conveyed to England the first intelligence of the proceedings in this city on the 1st of December last. The *Morning Herald* has copied from the newspapers of Buenos Ayres the account of that event without comment. It likewise inserts the article which appeared in *El Tiempo* of 31st October, relative to the ob-

servations in the *Morning Herald*, upon the new South American Republics, and adds a short article in reply to *El Tiempo*.

Dr. Moreno the minister from this Republic to the British Court, and who went passenger in the Nocton Packet, has arrived in London. The *Morning Herald* says, "Dr. Moreno is consigned to the house of Delisle, Janvrin, and Delisle; his object is to raise a loan. The Doctor has no chance of succeeding though we understand he comes prepared with very flattering accounts."

In another number of the same paper is the following:

"Dr. Moreno, it appears, is not likely to succeed in raising a loan here, and we are glad of it. We are told that if his government would exert itself, there would be no difficulty in raising money to pay the dividends at home without resorting to the impolitic and ruinous expedient of another foreign loan."

It then advises a meeting of the Buenos Ayres bond holders, adding, "there is nothing like jogging the memories of the South Americans on the subject of debts."

The schooner privateer, Presidente, which sailed from this port during the war has been captured on the coast of Africa, by the schr. Black Joke, Lieut. Turner, tender to the British Frigate Sybille, after an action in which the Captain of the privateer (Prouting) was killed. The officers and crew have been sent to London to be tried on a charge of piracy, and on the 7th of February, they were finally examined at Horsemonger Lane, preparatory to the trial. The Captain of the Portuguese brig Hosée, which the privateer had taken on the coast of Africa, was the chief evidence against them.

The following are the names of some of the prisoners inserted in the London papers, George Byron, William Foster, Parsons, Hedley, Eaton, Clements, Horn, Wilson, Wheble, Chistian Turner and Peter Brown.

In the Morning Herald of 16th February, is the following:

"Some further particulars have been received respecting the fate of his Majesty's packet Redpole, supposed to have foundered at sea; by the confession of one of the prisoners taken in the piratical schooner Presidente on the coast of Africa, by Lieut. William Turner, since promoted to the rank of commander, for the action with her in the Black Joke, tender to His Majesty's ship Sybille. It appears the pirates fell in with the Redpole and succeeded in capturing her, after which they murdered the officers and crew and scuttled the vessel. The circumstance of several watches having been found in the possession of the pirates, manufactured at Portsmouth, corroborates the statement, as it is probable they were the property of some of the Redpole's crew."

The above vague account founded solely upon the assertion of one of the crew who might have invented the story in order to evade punishment, does not appear to us at all conclusive of the fate of the Redpole.

Prouting, the Captain of the Presidente, who was killed in the action with the Black Joke, was a young man of good education, and at the commencement of the Brazilian war served as Lieutenant on board the national brig of war Balcarce; he left the service and made a successful cruise in a privateer boat, joined Fournier upon his expedition over land to Maldonado, and was mainly instrumental in capturing the Brazilian schr. of war, now the Maldonado, by boarding. He was first Lieutenant of the privateer schooner Presidente, Capt. Allen, and held that post when she carried the Brazilian armed brig Oruro, and the ship under her convoy, by boarding near Montevideo. Upon his return to the Salado, he accepted command of the Presidente and sailed upon the cruise which has ended his career.

Prouting was born at Gosport in England, and was known to be a desperate, brave man; he had been in the British Navy, and few persons suspected that he would have been guilty of the piracies laid to his charge, and for the honour of our nature let us hope there may be some exaggeration in the accounts.

The father, mother, several brothers and sisters, and the grandfather of Prouting, reside at Poplar, near London.

The news from Portugal possesses but little interest. Don Miguel is recovering from his indisposition.

The Russian and Turkish armies, are in winter quarters.

A decree dated 5th inst. and signed by the Provisional Governor and the Minister Don S. M. del Carril, states that besides the powers granted to the government council by the decree of the 4th, they can likewise propose any measures which may be jndged useful to the country when adopted by an unanimity of votes.

By a decree of the government, the parties of volunteers are to be under the exclusive orders of the chief of police, and to receive pay from that department at the rate of 100 dollars per month for each commandant, and 40 to each soldier.

Department of Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Ayres, May 9. 1829.

The delegate government by a decree of this date has thought proper to name Dr. Florencio Varela to be under secretary in the office of Foreign Affairs, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, confidently expecting that he will fill the situation to which he has been called, with all the zeal and intelligence for which he is distinguished.

The undersigned in communicating the above to Señor Varela salutes him with every consideration.

SALVADOR M. DEL CARRIL.

Dr. Florencio Varela.

***Buenos Ayres, May* 10, 1829.**

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note which H. E. the Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs addressed to him of yesterday's date, communicating the appointment made in his person to the office of under Secretary of the latter department.

The Minister is aware of the reluctance of the undersigned to occupy this post, and the endeavours he has for some days made to be exempted; but since these efforts have been useless and that for the sake of the country this service is required of the undersigned, he has resolved to accept it, thus making more than a positive sacrifice. The Minister may rely that he will exert himself in his employment with all the attention and care in his power, and for the time which the critical circumstances of the country require them, only regretting that the duties he is about to undertake are far superior to his abilities.

The undersigned is fully sensible of the honorable distinction made in his person, and has the honor to salute the Minister with the most respectful consideration.

FLORENCIO VARELA.

To. H. E. the Minister of Government and Foreign Affairs,

Don Salvador Maria del Carril.

A decree of the government dated 12th inst. states that in consequence of the circumstances in which the country is placed, the annual festivities of the 25th of May, are postponed to the 9th of July.

Mr. Editor—

Having by casualty met with the following epigram in the London Paper, denominated the Age, I transmit it to you with a translation of it; as it appears to me extremely applicable to all who borrow money under false pretences, and never think of paying either principal or interest.

Yours, respectfully,

Quid Pro Quo.

Qui nigor, et religatus eram, candore nivali
Splendidus, egredior carcere, liber homo;
Solventur curæ, solventur vincula ferri,
Solvitur attonitus creditor in lacrymas;
Solvor ego; solum non solvitur æs alienum,
A non solvente rite solutus ero.

"Though bound in durance vile hereto fro,
I'm now as pure and white as driven snow;
Out of my gloomy dungeon I stalk free
from cares and chains in perfect liberty:
My astonish'd creditor 's dissolv'd in tears,
Whilst I am liberated from all my fears;
At my friend's cost, I pass the merry day,
'Though I pay no one, call out, "what's to pay?"
Turn on my heel and calmly walk away.

From El Tiempo of 12th inst.

"We learn from good authority that General Fructuoso Rivera has resolved to send a force of 500 men to Buenos Ayres, who are to embark from some part of the Uruguay, to which effect we are assured that vessels are preparing in order to transport them hither."

From the same.

"We are positively informed that government is preparing a respectable force to be placed under the command of Admiral Brown, destined to proceed up the river against the Capital of Santa Fé, and to operate actively in that province. The situation of Lopez in such a case will be extremely difficult, for whilst the events at Cordova, will call his attention on one side, he will be obliged on the other to defend his own territory, occupied bp a force capable of making him fear.

From the same.

Yesterday morning about 50 Montoneros entered the estate of the Collegians, *in which* were about 16 German families, and the Mayordomo of the establishment (a Spaniard,) aud robbed every thing which they had, wounded one man with a ball and another by a sword cut in the head. They asked for the key of the Chapel and took away the Chalice, the Sacrament Cruet, the Crown of the Holy Virgin, and the half moon on which she stood, ornamented with precious stones."

Some regulations have been published relative to the 4th battalion of the patriot guard, composed of free men of colour, and likewise other military arrangements.

A new daily paper was advertised called "The Vigilante." The first number which was published a few weeks since, is the only one which has appeared.

George W. Slacum, Esq. Consul from the United States of North America to this Republic, and who has been on a visit to the United States, disembarked on Friday, 8th instant, from the Sloop of War Vandalia.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. D. L. has been received, and we trust that the writer will excuse the non-insertion of his letter at the present moment: not that we call in question the justice of his remarks, but the abuse to which he alludes will we think, correct itself which, has already been in part the case.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 8—Wind W S W

Arrived, British barque, Heighington, Potts, from Liverpool 19th February, general cargo, to Heyworth and Carlisle. Passengers, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, and Mr. Thomas Brown.

The ship noticed as being in sight this day at anchor to the S. E. was the American ship, Globe, which sailed from this on the 7th, bound to the Cape de Verds.

May 9—Wind W S W

Arrived, National brig of war, General Rondeau, Toll, from the Banda Oriental.

Sailed, American brig Hannibal, Jenny, for Montevideo, in ballast.

May 10—Wind S W

Arrived, British schooner brig Jane and Henry, Leggett, from Ensenada with mules.

A National Zumaca.

Sailed, National Zumaca, Saladina, for Patagonia.

May 11—Wind N N E

Arrived, 11 sail of small craft from the Uruguay, Parana, Las Vacas, &c. with lime and wood.

May 12—Wind N.

Arrived, 4 balandras from the Parana.

Sailed, National Zumaca, Buenos Ayres, Pulsiver, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

National cutter Luisa, for Colonia.

May 13—Wind N N E

Arrived, Brazilian brig of war, Piraja, Parker, from Montevideo.

Two Zumacas from the Parana.

May 14—Wind N

Arrived, French brig L'Emile, Brodau, from Montevideo, in ballast, to Bertram, Le Breton, & Co.

National schooner Rosa, from Montevideo 12th, to C. Galiano.

Do. Zumaca, Victoria, from do. do. with 252 barrels of North American flour, to I. Gestal.

Montevideo schooner Aguila Primera, Centopé, from Montevideo 13th inst. with the mail, passengers and cargo.

Brazilian brig San José Americano, from Parnagua, with timber, to Custodio Moreyra.

Sailed, national brig Bella Flora, Bibois, for Patagonia, in ballast.

National schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, Zupichi, with the mail, passengers and cargo.

May 15—Wind N E

Arived, National cutter Luisa, from Colonia, to D. Gallino.

French ship Galatea, Mony, from Montevideo, 13th inst. to B. Costa.

MEMORANDA.

The Nocton packet from this 13th November, Montevideo 17th, Rio Janeiro 5th December, arrived at Falmouth 27th January.

The Francis Freeling packet, from this 26th November, Montevidieo 1st December, Rio Janeiro 17th December, arrived at Falmouth 15th February.

The Zephyr packet from this 20th March, Montevideo 25th, arrived at Rio Jrneiro 6th April.

The ship Brazilian, from this 5th December, arrived at Liverpool 7th February.

The brig Scamander, from this 25th November, arrived at Liverpool 10th February.

The brig Anne, from the Salado 20th November, arrived at Livorpool 13th February.

The brig Capricorn, from this 20th November, arrived at London, 11th February.

The brigs Prompt, Porteño and Salacia, were to sail from Liverpool for this about the 23d of February.

Arrivals at Montevideo—French ship Galatea on the 8th inst. from this the 6th inst. having on board the consul general of France, (Mr. Mendeville,) and family.

National schooner Harriett, on the 9th inst. from this 8th inst.

American brig Hannibal, on the 10th inst. from this on the 9th inst.

Cargoes of vessels whose arrival has been before noticed.

American brig Mary, from Newport and Cape de Verds, 26 moyes of salt, 22,500 feet of plank, 3 barrels of rice, gin, butter, tar, &c.

Schooner packet Felicidad del Sud, from Montevideo, 289 barrels of flour, to Gowland, Slacum, & Co. and other effects.

French brig Glaneuse, from Havre de Grace, 26 bales and 50 pieces of dry goods, 200 lbs. of candlewick, 200 reticules, perfumery, butter, 200 barrels of flour, 116 rolls of tobacco, 20 pipes of caña, 80 half pipes of Bordeaux wine, ladies shoes, &c.

French ship Talma, from Bordeaux and Rio Janeiro, 15 pipes of brandy, 155 quarter pipes of do 129½ pipes of wine, 419 cases of do. 105 baskets of champaigne wine, vinegar, perfumery, boots, shoes, and about 16 cases of dry goods.

THEATRE.

The performances continue suspended, and in the theatrical, as well as in the political world, all appears as dark as *Erebus*.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. Captain Thomas Jefferson Allen, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Dawes.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Richard Whiting, to Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas.

CORK BUTTER,

DOUBLE rose, of first quality—a few kegs, for sale at No. 59, Calle de la Piedad.

Manufactory of German Beer.

Calle de Cordova, No. 73.

SUPERIOR porter and ale for sale at eight dollars and an half per dozen, and if the bottles are returned, at seven dollars per dozen.

Wine of Valdepeña de la mancha

In bottles, at seven dollars and an half per dozen, and at six dollars per dozen upon returning the bottles to the carrier.

Tokay or Balsam Wine, 27 years old, ten dollars per bottle, and fifty dollars per half dozen.

Empty bottles purchased in the said manufactory.

ANTONIO MARTIN THYM.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, and a respectable person as barmaid. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire at Faunch's Hotel.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, (Spanish) 71 á 72 dollars each
Do. Patriot 70 do.
Spanish Dollars 335, Patriot do. 325,
Patacones, 330 per cent. prem.
Plata Macuquina, 300 á 315 do.
Six per ct. Stock, 59 á 60 dolls. per ct.
Bank Shares, 193 á 195 dollars each.
Exchange upon England, 10 á 10½ pence per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 75 á 77 pr. cent. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 220 per. cent. prm.
Discount, 1¾ á 2 per cent a month.
Nutria skins, first quality, 7½ doll. pr. doz.
Hides ox, best, 21 to 22 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do. country, 20 á 21 dollars per 35 lbs.
Do. salted, 16 dolls. per 60 lbs.
Nutria skins, 8 á 8½ dolls. per doz.
Horse hair, mixed, 14½ á 15 doll. pr arrobe
Horse hides, 6 dollars each.
Horns, 380 á 400 dollars per mil.

☞ This paper is published every SATURDAY,—price $4 per quarter. All communications to be addressed to the Editor and left at No. 47 calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

HALLET & CO., PRINTERS.